

# COAL

## CHAMPION COAL AND ICE CO.

Successors to C. C. Taylor & Son,  
K. S. KELLY, M. M. HEDGES,  
President, Sec. Treas.  
H. VOYLES, Manager.

93 SOUTH LESTON ST.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SUNDAY CREEK,

JOHNSON BROS.,

AND CHAMPION JACKSON.

NO BETTER JACKSON THAN OURS

ANTHRACITE,

WOOD AND KINDLING.

We keep a full line of all brands of

Cement, Plaster, Hair, Fire Bricks and

Clay, Chimney and Sewer Pipe.

Springfield Republic

EVENING AND WEEKLY.

The REPUBLIC prints the New York and Western Associated Press Dispatches the Eastern Cable (Foreign) Telegrams.

C. M. NICHOLS, THOS. G. BROWN,  
PRESIDENT, SEC. AND TREAS.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

THE EVENING REPUBLIC is published every evening except Sunday, and is delivered at the rate of 10c per week. Single copies 2c.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC is published every Thursday, and is one of the most complete family newspapers in the country. It contains news, market quotations, and other valuable matter. Price per year, \$1.00, in advance.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to C. M. NICHOLS, Editor, and all business letters to THOS. G. BROWN, Manager.

REPUBLIC BUILDING,  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Telephone No. 250.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

The rains have brightened up the wheat wonderfully.

The two Sams-Jones and Small are evidently doing much good in Boston. Their quaintness and eccentricity do not seem to mar their evangelical work.

Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures next winter, before the Lowell institute in Boston, on the glaciers of North America, past and present. The Ohio man continues, it seems, to climb to the top.

Gen. Kennedy cannot please the democrats. This is well enough for him, because he doesn't wish to. They do not like it when he goes away from Columbus, and they denounce him when he goes back. Robert makes them unhappy and tired—and we hope he will keep them so during the campaign.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, of today, says, in its "Here and There" department:

Springfield, Ohio, should be proud of its Republic. Last Saturday's issue was quite metropolitan.

We rather think it is. It is manifesting its pride in a very substantial way.

John Sherman for president and General Carr for vice president for 1888. It is easy to name tickets and tickets, any of which would win.—Clement Courier.

That is a luminous suggestion—the best we have yet seen. No man in New York has greater personal strength than General Carr, and with John Sherman hitched to him he would be sure to win the race. We are for the ticket which, composed of good men—can carry the largest number of electoral votes.

The editor of the REPUBLIC has received the following "post card" note from the Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., Chancellor of the Chautauque University, who has been spending several months in Europe, concerning the suspension of our Sunday issue, and he takes great pleasure and a high degree of satisfaction in laying it before the readers of this paper:

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan. 27.

C. M. NICHOLS, Esq.—I congratulate you on the wise and right step you have taken concerning the Sunday paper. Sunday is a providential arrangement for honest people who want to examine the great questions relating to God, Immortality and the Book. It gives them time for honest work, with honest duty. Really, honest people use Sunday that way. Secularities that hinder such investigation are an annoyance to down-right honest thinkers who love truth.

Ever yours,  
J. H. VINCENT.

This is a very conservative but very strong utterance, from a very high source, as Dr. Vincent is second to no man, in ability or influence, in the Methodist church of the country and the world.

Mrs. John A. Logan proves herself a valuable contributor to the current literature of the day, and in writing to me she is rightly expected of her as a woman well known to have a degree of ability and culture corresponding with those qualities as possessed by her husband. From an article in the Chautauque for March, we take these two paragraphs:

The redemption and counting division, is one of the most interesting in the Treasury Department. Here worn and mutilated bank notes that are no longer in service are counted previous to their destruction. The counting is done by women, many of whom acquire great skill, and seldom make a mistake in manipulating the dispirited packages.

A great deal of delicate work is done in verifying currency which has been partially destroyed by fire or other causes, and which has been sent to the treasury to be exchanged for new notes. The women who are expert in this business take the mass of burned, or otherwise injured currency after unpacking it from the raw cotton in which it traveled, and with long thin knives and powerful magnifying glasses slowly and cautiously separate the pieces and decide the value and nature of each note alleged to be in the collection. Sometimes the entire amount has been verified, but usually there is a loss of from ten to thirty per cent.

## ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill passed by both houses of congress, framed for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support. The maximum rate of pension as provided under the bill was \$12 per month, and graded down according to the circumstances of the applicant. At the commencement of his message the president says:

This is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by congress since the close of the late civil war permitting a pension to the soldiers and sailors who served in that war on the ground of service and permanent disability alone, and the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service, while by almost constant legislation since the close of the war there has been compensation awarded for every possible injury received as a result of military service in the Union army, and while a great number of laws passed for that purpose have been administered with great liberality and have been supplemented by numerous private acts to reach special cases, there has not, until now, been an avowed departure from the principle that far advanced to respecting Union soldiers, that the bounty of the government in the way of pensions is generously bestowed when granted to those who, in this military service, have to the line of military duty, have to a greater or less extent been disabled.

The president then gives a history of the pension legislation of the country, from 1818 to the present day. The following paragraph from the message, contains pension facts and figures:

The war of the rebellion terminated nearly twenty-two years ago; the number of men furnished for its prosecution is estimated to be 2,700,000. No corresponding number of statutes have ever been passed to cover every kind of injury or disability incurred in the military service of any war. Under these statutes 361,776 pensions have been granted from the year 1861 to June 30, 1886, and more than 2,600 pensioners have been added to the rolls by private acts passed to meet cases, many of them of questionable merit, which the general laws did not cover. On July 1, 1886, 365,763 pensioners of all classes were upon the pension rolls, of whom 305,605 were survivors of the war of the rebellion and their widows and dependents. For the year ending June 30, 1886, \$75,000,000 have been appropriated for the payment of pensions, and the amount expended for that period from 1861 to July 1, 1886, is \$808,624,811.51.

The section providing for allowing the pensioners, besides a service of three months and an honorable discharge, that those seeking the benefit of the act shall be such as "are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness, which incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support." It provides further that such persons shall, upon making proof of the fact, "be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor, \$12 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the pension office upon proof that the disability then existed and continued through the existence of the same in the degree herein provided: provided that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws or whose claims are pending in the pension office, may by application to the commissioner of pensions in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefit of this act."

The president then specifies that persons seeking to obtain the pension provided for in this law, must be now or hereafter—

1. "Suffering from mental or physical disability."

2. Such disability must not be "the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness."

3. Such disability must be such as "incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

4. They must be "dependent upon their daily labor for support."

5. Upon proof of these conditions they shall "be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor \$12 per month."

The president objects to the law on account of its alleged ineffectiveness and the alleged difficulty involved in ascertaining the circumstances and needs of applicants. Then the president evidently thinks that our Union soldiers were compensated for their services in the field to an extent unprecedented in the history of the world, and that they have been generously provided for ever since the war closed.

The president is also alarmed at the immense outlay that would be involved if these men who, by service rendered to their country in its hour of peril, have been so disabled that they cannot now earn their own subsistence, are so assisted that they can keep the wolf from the door, and for the reasons or pretexts named, he takes the responsibility of vetoing a bill which has been passed by a republican senate and a democratic house of representatives, both bodies constituting together the only organization in the country that properly represents the sentiments and feelings of the American people.

Mr. Cleveland has heretofore done no act which so clearly shows his cold-bloodedness and cold-heartedness, or which so decidedly alienates him from the sympathies and respect of the American people as the crime which he has now committed against humanity and patriotism.

HOW TO TALK.

The person who learns how to talk well has an accomplishment which is of great value—both to himself and to others. A good conversationalist is a great social acquisition to any community. He (or she) may not only entertain, at parties or dinners, but may instruct and inspire. Mere small talk, or any social occasion, about current happenings of an unimportant nature, soon gets very insipid, and it is certainly of no intellectual use or bearing. After people have learned what they wish of the condition of their friends and neighbors, and have manifested the concern and interest to be expected of ladies and gentlemen, they are ready to engage in conversation of a higher and more entertaining sort. One good talker often entertains a dinner party or social gathering, and if a dozen of the sort are present, the affair proves distinguished for its attractiveness.

And let it be said, here, that the next thing in value to a good talker, is a good, quiet, intelligent, appreciative listener. An eloquent listener is a valuable social factor.

The good listener is either gifted, or he has made conversation a study and has acquired talent for it. Some people have a genius for talking, but those who have not cultivated their minds and stored them with information concerning literature, science, history and public affairs, cannot avail themselves to advantage, of any natural gift or bent. To talk well, one must know something and say something. Conversation is like oratory, in the conditions which now prevail in society: it is not attractive in itself. People are not interested in the flowing rhetoric and well-rounded periods of talkers or speakers unless they are the mediums of thought and information. Hence the person who desires to be useful as a private or public speaker, must have something of interest and importance to say and then say it as gracefully and sparklingly as he may know how—and to know how, he must have learned how, in all but rare and exceptional instances.

Then it should be understood that a really good talker, who knows what he is talking about and can utilize what he knows to the best advantage, has acquired what will be of great value to him in promoting his own interests, and that is something which no one is at liberty to despise. A man is entitled to make the very best showing possible in his own behalf, in a business way, or politically—so far as he can do it fairly and honestly. It is not selfishness to do justice to one's self.

It should be known, too, that a man who has learned to converse well and effectively, has but an easy step to take to become a good public talker or speaker, for the most successful men now on the platform are those who speak, in public, in a conversational way. Grant was a good private talker and the very qualities which made him attractive as such, enabled him to speak well, afterward, from the platform. He had the matter in him, and was full of it, and his facility in conversation gained him with him when he got on his legs on the platform. Ex-Governor Charles Foster was a capital private talker before he went into politics, and when he commenced talking on the stump to immense audiences he preserved his conversational style and addressed people in just the way they liked better than any other. The tastes of the times have run away out of sight of the stilted Columbian orator. He is in the ditch by the roadside—a superfluous lagger whom nobody wishes to hear. People will listen to things that need to be said, and ought to be said, and if one has nothing to say, even if he be the most fluent, flowery and graceful man alive, people expect that he will say nothing. People should, therefore, learn to talk, but they should first learn something to talk about. Nothing of any value can come from a tongue that wabbles about in an empty head, and the qualities of the head are always improved and glorified by those of the heart; if that portion of the physical and moral organism is in the right place.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne, the governor general of Canada, has just made a public utterance concerning the relations between his little country, north of the line of great fresh water oceans, and America—i. e., the United States. We have already spoken of "my lord" as a man of culture, refinement and ability—a fine public speaker and a man of practical sense—and we are glad to be vindicated in the matter of the utterance alluded to. We may say, moreover, that Lord Lansdowne is of Scotch blood—in itself an evidence of his sturdy, manly qualities.

The governor general was recently at Montreal, to see the great ice palace, and he was presented with the freedom of the city, and, as a matter of course, he had to make a speech, in which he took occasion, at the outset, to express his friendly feelings toward his kinsfolk in the states. So far, this was good, but the enthusiastic cheering of the Canadians present was still better, for it was on a broader scale, and no doubt represented the popular feeling. When Lord Lansdowne said that Canada is desired to live on terms of the most intimate and amicable intercourse with her "great neighbors on the south of the boundary line," and that he did not believe for one moment that any passing conflict of interests, or any transient wave of temporary irritation, would be allowed to estrange the two countries, the demonstrations of applause which broke out were tremendous and sturdy significant of the good feeling of the intelligent and controlling element of Canada toward this country. Lord Lansdowne should come over and see his Yankee neighbors, face to face—and bring Lady Lansdowne with him.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

themselves to advantage, of any natural gift or bent. To talk well, one must know something and say something. Conversation is like oratory, in the conditions which now prevail in society: it is not attractive in itself. People are not interested in the flowing rhetoric and well-rounded periods of talkers or speakers unless they are the mediums of thought and information. Hence the person who desires to be useful as a private or public speaker, must have something of interest and importance to say and then say it as gracefully and sparklingly as he may know how—and to know how, he must have learned how, in all but rare and exceptional instances.

Then it should be understood that a really good talker, who knows what he is talking about and can utilize what he knows to the best advantage, has acquired what will be of great value to him in promoting his own interests, and that is something which no one is at liberty to despise. A man is entitled to make the very best showing possible in his own behalf, in a business way, or politically—so far as he can do it fairly and honestly. It is not selfishness to do justice to one's self.

It should be known, too, that a man who has learned to converse well and effectively, has but an easy step to take to become a good public talker or speaker, for the most successful men now on the platform are those who speak, in public, in a conversational way. Grant was a good private talker and the very qualities which made him attractive as such, enabled him to speak well, afterward, from the platform. He had the matter in him, and was full of it, and his facility in conversation gained him with him when he got on his legs on the platform. Ex-Governor Charles Foster was a capital private talker before he went into politics, and when he commenced talking on the stump to immense audiences he preserved his conversational style and addressed people in just the way they liked better than any other. The tastes of the times have run away out of sight of the stilted Columbian orator. He is in the ditch by the roadside—a superfluous lagger whom nobody wishes to hear. People will listen to things that need to be said, and ought to be said, and if one has nothing to say, even if he be the most fluent, flowery and graceful man alive, people expect that he will say nothing. People should, therefore, learn to talk, but they should first learn something to talk about. Nothing of any value can come from a tongue that wabbles about in an empty head, and the qualities of the head are always improved and glorified by those of the heart; if that portion of the physical and moral organism is in the right place.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne, the governor general of Canada, has just made a public utterance concerning the relations between his little country, north of the line of great fresh water oceans, and America—i. e., the United States. We have already spoken of "my lord" as a man of culture, refinement and ability—a fine public speaker and a man of practical sense—and we are glad to be vindicated in the matter of the utterance alluded to. We may say, moreover, that Lord Lansdowne is of Scotch blood—in itself an evidence of his sturdy, manly qualities.

The governor general was recently at Montreal, to see the great ice palace, and he was presented with the freedom of the city, and, as a matter of course, he had to make a speech, in which he took occasion, at the outset, to express his friendly feelings toward his kinsfolk in the states. So far, this was good, but the enthusiastic cheering of the Canadians present was still better, for it was on a broader scale, and no doubt represented the popular feeling. When Lord Lansdowne said that Canada is desired to live on terms of the most intimate and amicable intercourse with her "great neighbors on the south of the boundary line," and that he did not believe for one moment that any passing conflict of interests, or any transient wave of temporary irritation, would be allowed to estrange the two countries, the demonstrations of applause which broke out were tremendous and sturdy significant of the good feeling of the intelligent and controlling element of Canada toward this country. Lord Lansdowne should come over and see his Yankee neighbors, face to face—and bring Lady Lansdowne with him.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

In "Rambler's" notes, in today's paper, Mr. Benjamin H. Warder's proposition to expend \$50,000 in erecting a public library building in this city is alluded to and discussed. We wish to state, in connection with what Mr. Brain says, that we personally know that the fifty thousand dollars is only waiting for a suitable site, and that when such a site can be provided a commodious and splendid public library building will be erected upon it.

We feel safe in saying, further, that if a suitable site can be bought, at a reasonable price, the money for its purchase can be readily procured, but no fancy price will be paid and nobody is to be enriched by a real estate speculation.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The addresses and discussions at the sessions of the Farmers' Institute, held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, were exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we are glad to say that the attendance, both from the country and the town, was good. The audiences were fine in composition—intelligent, public-spirited, wide-awake—and liberal and generous in their treatment of the propositions submitted to them. Our columns are so crowded, today, with special features, that we are forced to postpone the publication of our reports of the very able, interesting and instructive papers read on Friday by Mrs. Eben Skillings and George Arthur, Esq., until Monday.

In the Chautauque, for March, (Meadville, Pa. Dr. T. L. Flood, editor and publisher—\$1.50 a year.) our esteemed friend, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who is on the editorial staff of the magazine named, gives the result of much laborious research on the subject of "Women as Inventors." She contradicts the statement that invention is a field into which women have seldom ventured, and with an official record as authority she says: "One of the handsomest models of the Patent office is a submarine telescope patented in 1845 by Sarah Mather." "Some good results are shown in mechanical devices. Conspicuous among the number are a machine for driving barrel hoops, a steam generator, a hoisting floor, for elevator shafts, a rail for street railways, an electric illuminating apparatus, a railway car safety apparatus, packing for piston rods, car coupling, electric battery, locomotive wheels, machine for drilling journals and bearings, machine for packing gun stocks, a stock car, an apparatus for destroying vegetation on railways, another for removing snow from the tracks, a non-inductive electric cable, an apparatus for raising sunken vessels, a dredging machine, a method of constructing screw propellers, locomotive and other chimneys, a railway tie, a covering for the sides of elevated railways, beside many more of a similar nature." "Up to December 14, 1886, there had been granted to women by the United States Patent office for one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five inventions."

There seems to be no immediate prospect that the Hon. John Quincy Smith, of Clinton county, Ohio, will abolish our protective tariff. The people will not object to railway companies paying fair prices to American manufacturers for rails so long as they furnish employment and wages to hundreds of thousands of American workmen, who would otherwise be idle, starving, and who, with their money in hand, are able to buy the products of the soil for their own consumption and therefore pass along a good portion of the money they receive to the farmers. The venerable Smith piled up what appeared to be a very formidable cob-house, by his figures and quotations from distinguished people, but he brought his pigs (ironed) to a poor market. The workmen in the shops and on the farms want nothing of free trade and they haven't a profound degree of respect for the good judgment of an alleged republican who staggers around under the weight of the democratic doctrine of free trade, and tries to make people believe that he enjoys it and feels at home.

Hon. Albin W. Tourgee, author of "The Fool's Errand," and editor of the late Continent magazine, said recently:

While practicing law a number of years ago I had a peculiar will case. An old lady, who was a slaveholder, dying, bequeathed her colored man, John, and her day maid, Jane, to be maintained to each other the relations of husband and wife, to the trustees of the church, to be used as far as possible for the glory of God. I was curious to know what course was taken, and upon investigation found that, after mediation and prayer, the pious trustees sold their living legacy at auction, and with the proceeds sent a missionary to China.

LETTER FROM B. W. DIEHL, ESQ.

Ostrich Farming in Southern California.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Your readers know all about the climate of Southern California—at least all that can be learned about it from pursuing newspaper articles. Perhaps no one thing has been more written about and certainly few things have been more read about—excepting, of course, the candidates for office—than this climate. In describing it, some persons have depicted it as too heavy, while others have made it out too light. So it has been misinterpreted in both directions. Suffice it to say that it now (the latter part of January) is all winter has been so mild and pleasant, that one could sit very comfortably in a room with the doors and windows open and no fire, during the day. In the evening a little fire is desirable. Flowers are blooming and everything wears a verdant look. If I could send you a spoonful full of the climate it would give you the experience of the ostrich farming in Southern California. They sell the climate pretty high out here.

But while your readers may be familiar with the climate, perhaps they have not read about ostrich farming. So I have written a little about it. It is a new project. It remained for a citizen of Los Angeles county, Dr. Skelley, to introduce the ostrich in place of the ordinary farm poultry. The doctor had had practical experience in ostrich farming in South Africa. Having carefully studied the subject as to climate, etc., he came to the conclusion that the ostrich would thrive in southern California. After a great deal of money had been invested in the project, the doctor had had practical experience in ostrich farming in South Africa. Having carefully studied the subject as to climate, etc., he came to the conclusion that the ostrich would thrive in southern California. After a great deal of money had been invested in the project, the doctor had had practical experience in ostrich farming in South Africa.

An admittance fee of fifty cents is charged at the gate, and having paid this, one is at liberty to look at the ostriches at his own convenience. The plumes and feathers of the male are covered with gray feathers, the wings and tail being white. The male differs only in being a little larger and in that his body is covered with very dark plumage. The plumes and feathers of the female are covered with gray feathers, the wings and tail being white. The male differs only in being a little larger and in that his body is covered with very dark plumage.

The ostrich is the elephant among birds. He stands about six feet high in his stocking feet. If you add to this the length of his neck, he would be about ten feet tall. One wonders why he